

**INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SITUATION REPORT
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 2003 – 0800 MDT
NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS LEVEL 3**

CURRENT SITUATION:

Initial attack activity was light nationwide. Nationally, 104 new fires were reported. One new large fire was reported in the Northern Rockies Area. Very high to extreme fire indices were reported in Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming.

Hurricane Isabel, Virginia. A Type 1 Incident Management Team (Ferguson) is assigned to provide logistical, operational, planning and resource support. The team is working jointly with GSA, FEMA and the Army Corp of Engineers, at Ft. A.P. Hill in Virginia. The National Park Service All Risk Management Team (Swed) is assigned. The team is assessing hurricane damage and support needs for National Parks in North Carolina and Virginia.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA LARGE FIRES:

SPANISH, Mendocino National Forest. A Type 2 Incident Management Team (Walker) is assigned. This fire is in timber and heavy logging slash, 36 miles east of Laytonville, CA. Low intensity understory burning with low rates of spread was observed.

CANOE / HONEYDEW, Humboldt-Del Norte Unit, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CDF). A CDF Type 2 Incident Command Team (Moranda) is assigned. These fires are in old growth redwood, brush and logging slash, 18 miles northwest of Garberville, CA. Minimal fire behavior was reported.

| INCIDENT NAME | ST | UNIT | SIZE | % CTN | EST CTN | TOTL PERS | CRW | ENG | HELI | STRC LOST | \$\$\$ CTD |
|------------------|----|------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|-----|-----|------|-----------|------------|
| SPANISH | CA | MNF | 6,050 | 70 | UNK | 1,284 | 43 | 42 | 9 | 0 | 3.7M |
| CANOE / HONEYDEW | CA | HUU | 22,114 | 97 | 10/6 | 714 | 23 | 30 | 4 | 0 | 28.9M |

NORTHWEST AREA LARGE FIRES:

NEEDLES, Okanogan/Wenatchee National Forest. A Washington Interagency Incident Management Team (Andring) is assigned. This fire is in timber and heavy downed fuels, 12 miles northwest of Winthrop, WA. Gusty winds pushed the fire across MeGee Creek.

CRYSTAL CREEK, Okanogan/Wenatchee National Forest. A Washington Incident Management Team (Berndt/Baarspul) is assigned. This fire is in mixed conifer with dead and downed fuels, six miles southwest of Leavenworth, WA. The fire continued to creep with some isolated torching. Structure protection is in place for 110 residences and two commercial properties.

ISABEL, Okanogan/Wenatchee National Forest. A Washington Interagency Incident Management Team (Johnson/Barnett) is assigned. This fire is in timber, seven miles west of Conconully, WA. Increased fire behavior was due to higher temperature and lower relative humidity. Active fire behavior with torching and crowning was observed in the Peak Creek drainage.

GRIFF, Olympic National Park. This fire is in timber, nine miles south of Port Angeles, WA. No further information was received.

B&B COMPLEX, Deschutes National Forest. This complex, comprised of the Booth and Bear Butte fires, is in timber with heavy ground fuels 14 miles west of Sisters, OR. Minimal fire activity was observed.

MAPLE, Okanogan/Wenatchee National Forest. This fire is in timber, 30 miles north-northwest of Leavenworth, WA. Moderate fire behavior with some torching and small runs was reported.

NOCA COMPLEX, North Cascades National Park. This previously reported lightning-caused Wildland Fire Use (WFU), which began on 8/5, is five miles north of Diablo, WA. This complex is being managed to accomplish resource objectives. Creeping with isolated torching was reported.

| INCIDENT NAME | ST | UNIT | SIZE | % CTN | EST CTN | TOTL PERS | CRW | ENG | HELI | STRC LOST | \$\$\$ CTD |
|--------------------|----|------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|-----|-----|------|-----------|------------|
| NEEDLES | WA | OWF | 19,700 | 43 | UNK | 315 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 9.7M |
| CRYSTAL CREEK | WA | OWF | 1,374 | 35 | UNK | 179 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1.4M |
| ISABEL | WA | OWF | 2,950 | 30 | UNK | 486 | 12 | 16 | 5 | 0 | 4.8M |
| GRIFF | WA | OLP | 475 | 0 | UNK | 38 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 279K |
| B&B COMPLEX | OR | DEF | 90,769 | 98 | 10/8 | 116 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 13 | 40.4M |
| MAPLE | WA | OWF | 2,409 | 40 | 10/15 | 83 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3.4M |
| NOCA COMPLEX – WFU | WA | NCP | 3,382 | N/A | N/A | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NR |

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA LARGE FIRES:

LYTLE, San Bernardino National Forest. A Type 2 Incident Management Team (Domanski) is assigned. This fire is in chaparral, two miles west of Lytle Creek. Fire activity was minimal due to low temperatures and high humidity levels. Structure protection is in place for five residences.

KAWEAH-KERN COMPLEX, Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Park. A transfer of command from Bonefeld's Fire Use Management Team to Cook's Fire Use Management Team occurred yesterday. This lightning-caused Wildland Fire Use (WFU) complex is in mixed conifer and montane chaparral, 21 miles northeast of Three Rivers, CA. The incident, comprised of the Williams, West Kern, Giant, West Clover, Paradise 2, Homer's Nose 2 and nine other fires less than ten acres each, is being managed to accomplish resource objectives. The Williams, Kern and Paradise 2 fires were active with torching, spotting and short runs; the Giant fire had minimal fire activity with spotting; and other fires showed little activity. Forest and park trails remain closed in the West Kern and Giant fire areas. Reduction in acres is due to more accurate mapping.

| INCIDENT NAME | ST | UNIT | SIZE | % CTN | EST CTN | TOTL PERS | CRW | ENG | HELI | STRC LOST | \$\$\$ CTD |
|---------------------------|----|------|-------|-------|---------|-----------|-----|-----|------|-----------|------------|
| LYTLE | CA | BDF | 889 | 93 | 10/5 | 919 | 31 | 42 | 7 | 0 | 1.4M |
| KAWEAH-KERN COMPLEX - WFU | CA | KNP | 9,353 | N/A | N/A | 133 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2M |
| MOUNTAIN COMPLEX - WFU | CA | STF | 3,740 | N/A | N/A | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 831K |
| MUD COMPLEX – WFU | CA | STF | 5,053 | N/A | N/A | 66 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1.8M |

STF = Stanislaus National Forest

NORTHERN ROCKIES AREA LARGE FIRES

BERG 3, Nez Perce National Forest. A Type 2 Incident Management Team (Kechter) has been ordered. This fire is in grass and mixed conifer, four miles east of Riggins, ID. Fire activity included spotting, torching and ground runs. Structure protection is in place for one residence.

| INCIDENT NAME | ST | UNIT | SIZE | % CTN | EST CTN | TOTL PERS | CRW | ENG | HELI | STRC LOST | \$\$\$ CTD |
|---------------|----|------|------|-------|---------|-----------|-----|-----|------|-----------|------------|
| BERG 3 | ID | NPF | 300 | 5 | UNK | 63 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | NR |

SOUTHWEST AREA LARGE FIRES

POPLAR COMPLEX, Grand Canyon National Park. A Type 2 Incident Management Team (Bateman) is assigned. This complex is in timber with heavy dead and downed fuels, on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. No new information was reported.

| INCIDENT NAME | ST | UNIT | SIZE | % CTN | EST CTN | TOTL PERS | CRW | ENG | HELI | STRC LOST | \$\$\$ CTD |
|----------------|----|------|-------|-------|---------|-----------|-----|-----|------|-----------|------------|
| POPLAR COMPLEX | AZ | GCP | 8,281 | 10 | 12/1 | 128 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1.9M |

OUTLOOK:

Weather Discussion: A weak upper level low pressure system will be in place over much of the west this weekend. The low will produce scattered showers and thunderstorms along and east of the Rockies in Colorado and New Mexico. Isolated light showers will also be triggered under the low pressure system over higher elevations of the Oregon Cascades. In California, temperatures will continue to be near normal with higher than average relative humidity.

| Geographic Area Weather | High Temperatures | Minimum Relative Humidity | Wind |
|---|--|--|---|
| NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA Partly to mostly cloudy. 10 to 20% chance of light showers or isolated thunderstorms over the northern mountains. Fog and low clouds decreasing along the coast. | 60s and 70s near the coast and over higher inland terrain with mostly 80s in the warmer inland valleys. | Driest inland areas 18 to 38%. | Mostly south to northwest 5 to 15 mph. |
| NORTHWEST AREA Morning clouds west of the Cascades. Chance of showers and isolated thundershowers over the Oregon Cascades. Partly cloudy elsewhere. | 70s western Washington and northwest Oregon to lower 80s southwest Oregon. Generally 70s to lower 80s east side. | Generally 35 to 55% west side and 15 to 30% east side. | Generally 10 mph sustained winds or less. |
| SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA Morning low clouds and fog into the coastal slopes otherwise mostly sunny. | 65 to 72 coastal areas. 68 to 83 mountains. 72 to 80 valleys. 80 to 87 upper desert. 95 to 102 low desert. | 12 to 25% desert. 15 to 30% mountains. 30 to 45% valleys. 50 to 65% coast. | Southeast to southwest 5 to 15 mph over the mountains and deserts. Southwest to northwest 5 to 15 mph coastal areas. |
| WESTERN GREAT BASIN AREA Partly to mostly sunny, very slight chance for a thunderstorm across the northeast and northwest. | 70s and 80s valleys, 60s and 70s mountains. | 15 to 20% southern & western valleys, 20 to 30% northern & eastern valleys, 25 to 35% mtns | Generally south at 5 to 10 mph or upslope/upvalley. |



http://www.nifc.gov/sixminutes/dsp_sixminutes.php

FIRE SHELTER DEPLOYMENT

Firefighters must never rely on fire shelters, but instead should depend on well-defined and pre-located escape routes and safety zones. However, if the need for shelter deployment should ever arise, it is imperative that the firefighter knows how to deploy and use the shelter.

- Don't think of your fire shelter as a tactical tool.
- Recognize when deployment is your only option. When considering escape, remember that you can hold your breath for only about 15 seconds while running through flames or superheated air.
- If time runs out while attempting to escape, get on the ground before the flame front arrives and finish deploying on the ground. Death is almost certain if the fire catches a person off the ground. (The optimal survival zone with or without a shelter is within a foot of the ground.) Once entrapped, the highest priority is to protect the lungs and airways.
- When deploying, remove packs and place them away from the deployment area.
- Most burnovers occur during initial attack or extended initial attack. However, burnovers have occurred when crews or individuals initiated action without direction from an Incident Management Team, adequate communication, or knowledge of current fire weather.
- Escaped fires often overwhelm initial attack resources. Many wildland fire fatalities can be directly attributed to failure to follow basic wildland fire strategy and tactics—10 Standard Fire Orders, 18 Watchout Situations, and the Downhill Checklist. Use personal protective equipment.
- Even though deploying your shelter is a last resort, time is critical when entrapped. Play it safe; give yourself ample time to deploy. Failure to adequately anticipate the severity and timing of the burnover and failure to utilize the best location and proper deployment techniques contributed to the fatalities and injuries on the Thirtymile incident. Don't let the cost of opening a shelter become a factor in your decision. If the shelter isn't needed, carefully refold it and put it back in its case until you can get a new one. Save the opened shelter for training.
- Before passing through superheated gases, try to close the front of your shroud. You can take your shelter out of the plastic bag and use it for a heat shield to pass quickly through a hot area. If you use the shelter in this way, don't drop it or allow it to snag on brush. Remember that your lungs are still vulnerable.
- If flames contact the shelter, the glass/foil fabric heats up more rapidly. If flame contact is prolonged, spots of aluminum foil can melt or tear away, reducing protection. Even if this happens, it is still safer inside the shelter. Your flame-resistant clothing becomes your backup protection. It's even more critical to keep your nose pressed to the ground and stay in your shelter.
- Remember, direct contact with flames or hot gases is the biggest threat to your shelter. It is vital to deploy in a spot that offers the least chance of such contact. The heavier the fuels, the bigger your fuel break needs to be.
- Remember, once you commit yourself to the shelter, stay there. No matter how bad it gets inside, it is usually much worse outside. If you panic and leave the shelter, one breath of hot, toxic gases could damage your lungs. Suffocation may follow. Most firefighters were killed as a result of heat-damaged airways and lungs, not by external burns. Protect your airways and lungs at all costs by keeping your face close to the ground and staying in your shelter.

FIRES AND ACRES YESTERDAY:

| AREA | | BIA | BLM | FWS | NPS | ST/OT | USFS | TOTAL |
|---------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|------|-------|
| Alaska | FIRES | | | | | | | 0 |
| | ACRES | | | | | | | 0 |
| Northwest | FIRES | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | ACRES | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Northern California | FIRES | 3 | | | | 8 | 1 | 12 |
| | ACRES | 1 | | | | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Southern California | FIRES | | | | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | ACRES | | | | 36 | 0 | 1 | 37 |
| Northern Rockies | FIRES | 2 | | | | | 1 | 3 |
| | ACRES | 251 | | | | | 710 | 961 |
| Eastern Great Basin | FIRES | | 5 | | | 2 | 25 | 32 |
| | ACRES | | 26 | | | 0 | 8 | 34 |
| Western Great Basin | FIRES | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | ACRES | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Southwest | FIRES | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| | ACRES | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Rocky Mountain | FIRES | 1 | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| | ACRES | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 |
| Eastern Area | FIRES | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | ACRES | | | | | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| Southern Area | FIRES | | | | | 38 | 2 | 40 |
| | ACRES | | | | | 82 | 8 | 90 |
| TOTAL | FIRES | 6 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 55 | 35 | 104 |
| | ACRES | 252 | 26 | 0 | 36 | 88 | 737 | 1,139 |

FIRES AND ACRES YEAR-TO-DATE:

| AREA | | BIA | BLM | FWS | NPS | ST/OT | USFS | TOTAL |
|---------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Alaska | FIRES | 1 | 14 | 21 | 10 | 392 | 14 | 452 |
| | ACRES | 20 | 40,271 | 283,123 | 3,712 | 247,595 | 2 | 574,723 |
| Northwest | FIRES | 297 | 243 | 11 | 55 | 1,789 | 1,223 | 3,618 |
| | ACRES | 24,028 | 17,877 | 12 | 3,554 | 49,673 | 294,191 | 389,335 |
| Northern California | FIRES | 150 | 71 | 15 | 17 | 2,737 | 1,208 | 4,198 |
| | ACRES | 233 | 11,583 | 603 | 6,562 | 72,728 | 31,922 | 123,631 |
| Southern California | FIRES | 64 | 135 | 10 | 76 | 2,619 | 859 | 3,763 |
| | ACRES | 854 | 2,933 | 360 | 667 | 36,288 | 7,496 | 48,598 |
| Northern Rockies | FIRES | 996 | 71 | 34 | 85 | 968 | 1,505 | 3,659 |
| | ACRES | 77,884 | 69,435 | 23,280 | 166,669 | 169,362 | 359,773 | 866,403 |
| Eastern Great Basin | FIRES | 58 | 835 | 7 | 46 | 868 | 990 | 2,804 |
| | ACRES | 19,423 | 130,834 | 1,244 | 2,634 | 54,170 | 141,081 | 349,386 |
| Western Great Basin | FIRES | 7 | 451 | 1 | 11 | 118 | 170 | 758 |
| | ACRES | 1 | 11,394 | 79 | 6 | 1,976 | 3,287 | 16,743 |
| Southwest | FIRES | 849 | 188 | 5 | 69 | 886 | 2,094 | 4,091 |
| | ACRES | 35,658 | 5,893 | 284 | 11,834 | 16,174 | 203,139 | 272,982 |
| Rocky Mountain | FIRES | 184 | 777 | 39 | 48 | 967 | 703 | 2,718 |
| | ACRES | 17,714 | 16,918 | 1,963 | 783 | 17,003 | 53,134 | 107,515 |
| Eastern Area | FIRES | 908 | | 66 | 35 | 9,895 | 490 | 11,394 |
| | ACRES | 52,188 | | 6,890 | 706 | 110,664 | 5,594 | 176,042 |
| Southern Area | FIRES | 147 | | 46 | 12 | 11,957 | 340 | 12,502 |
| | ACRES | 21,739 | | 12,130 | 764 | 190,214 | 8,857 | 233,704 |
| TOTAL | FIRES | 3,661 | 2,785 | 255 | 464 | 33,196 | 9,596 | 49,957 |
| | ACRES | 249,742 | 307,138 | 329,968 | 197,891 | 965,847 | 1,108,476 | 3,159,062 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Ten Year Average Fires | 69,855 |
| Ten Year Average Acres | 3,504,620 |

Changes in some agency YTD agency acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments

PRESCRIBED FIRES AND ACRES YESTERDAY:

| AREA | | BIA | BLM | FWS | NPS | ST/OT | USFS | TOTAL |
|---------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| Alaska | FIRES | | | | | | | 0 |
| | ACRES | | | | | | | 0 |
| Northwest | FIRES | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | ACRES | | | | | | 600 | 600 |
| Northern California | FIRES | | | | | | | 0 |
| | ACRES | | | | | | | 0 |
| Southern California | FIRES | | | | | | | 0 |
| | ACRES | | | | | | | 0 |
| Northern Rockies | FIRES | | | | | | | 0 |
| | ACRES | | | | | | | 0 |
| Eastern Great Basin | FIRES | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| | ACRES | | | | | | 46 | 46 |
| Western Great Basin | FIRES | | | | | | | 0 |
| | ACRES | | | | | | | 0 |
| Southwest | FIRES | 1 | | | | | 3 | 4 |
| | ACRES | 7 | | | | | 932 | 939 |
| Rocky Mountain | FIRES | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| | ACRES | | 250 | | | | | 250 |
| Eastern Area | FIRES | | | | | | | 0 |
| | ACRES | | | | | | | 0 |
| Southern Area | FIRES | | | | | | | 0 |
| | ACRES | | | | | | | 0 |
| TOTAL | FIRES | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| | ACRES | 7 | 250 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,578 | 1,835 |

PRESCRIBED FIRES AND ACRES YEAR-TO-DATE:

| AREA | | BIA | BLM | FWS | NPS | ST/OT | USFS | TOTAL |
|---------------------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Alaska | FIRES | | | | | 6 | | 6 |
| | ACRES | | | | | 1,555 | | 1,555 |
| Northwest | FIRES | 28 | 99 | 24 | 3 | | 220 | 374 |
| | ACRES | 5,351 | 25,350 | 5,835 | 123 | | 31,413 | 68,072 |
| Northern California | FIRES | 2 | 7 | 112 | 16 | | 127 | 264 |
| | ACRES | 31 | 267 | 21,216 | 2,193 | | 10,562 | 34,269 |
| Southern California | FIRES | | 2 | 4 | 7 | | 170 | 183 |
| | ACRES | | 27 | 621 | 3,275 | | 13,675 | 17,598 |
| Northern Rockies | FIRES | 12 | 9 | 79 | 4 | 23 | 371 | 498 |
| | ACRES | 502 | 3,808 | 11,688 | 760 | 1,750 | 19,032 | 37,540 |
| Eastern Great Basin | FIRES | 1 | 30 | 5 | | 12 | 34 | 82 |
| | ACRES | 18 | 30,927 | 406 | | 2,305 | 12,820 | 46,476 |
| Western Great Basin | FIRES | | 6 | | 3 | | 1 | 10 |
| | ACRES | | 520 | | 2,084 | | 230 | 2,834 |
| Southwest | FIRES | 16 | 35 | 19 | 8 | 3 | 282 | 363 |
| | ACRES | 3,705 | 26,946 | 39,373 | 7,383 | 12 | 51,742 | 129,161 |
| Rocky Mountain | FIRES | 29 | 29 | 100 | 9 | 11 | 97 | 275 |
| | ACRES | 1,732 | 20,849 | 13,819 | 9,592 | 190 | 15,949 | 62,131 |
| Eastern Area | FIRES | 23 | | 315 | 16 | 502 | 207 | 1,063 |
| | ACRES | 10,562 | | 56,669 | 1,823 | 80,990 | 26,976 | 177,020 |
| Southern Area | FIRES | 53 | | 273 | 72 | 16,007 | 1,241 | 17,646 |
| | ACRES | 19,379 | | 96,239 | 83,793 | 827,577 | 940,088 | 1,967,076 |
| TOTAL | FIRES | 164 | 217 | 931 | 138 | 16,564 | 2,750 | 20,764 |
| | ACRES | 41,280 | 108,694 | 245,866 | 111,026 | 914,379 | 1,122,487 | 2,543,732 |

Changes in some agency YTD agency acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments

WFU FIRES AND ACRES YEAR-TO-DATE:

| AREA | | BIA | BLM | FWS | NPS | ST/OT | USFS | TOTAL |
|---------------------|-------|-----|-------|--------|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| Alaska | FIRES | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | ACRES | | | 42,800 | | | | 42,800 |
| Northwest | FIRES | | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| | ACRES | | | | | | 251 | 251 |
| Northern California | FIRES | | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| | ACRES | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Southern California | FIRES | 2 | | | 52 | | 55 | 109 |
| | ACRES | 0 | | | 8,059 | | 15,965 | 24,024 |
| Northern Rockies | FIRES | | | | 3 | | 74 | 77 |
| | ACRES | | | | 602 | | 55,901 | 56,503 |
| Eastern Great Basin | FIRES | | | | 6 | | 31 | 37 |
| | ACRES | | | | 435 | | 15,433 | 15,868 |
| Western Great Basin | FIRES | | 6 | | | | | 6 |
| | ACRES | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Southwest | FIRES | | | | 10 | | 19 | 29 |
| | ACRES | | | | 3,555 | | 159,608 | 163,163 |
| Rocky Mountain | FIRES | | 26 | | 2 | | 3 | 31 |
| | ACRES | | 1,646 | | 0 | | 1,869 | 3,515 |
| Eastern Area | FIRES | | | | | | | 0 |
| | ACRES | | | | | | | 0 |
| Southern Area | FIRES | | | | 10 | | | 10 |
| | ACRES | | | | 2,715 | | | 2,715 |
| TOTAL | FIRES | 2 | 32 | 1 | 83 | 0 | 189 | 307 |
| | ACRES | 0 | 1,648 | 42,800 | 15,366 | 0 | 249,028 | 308,842 |

*****Changes in some agency YTD agency acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments*****

RESOURCES STATUS: COMMITTED RESOURCES

| AREA | CREWS FED | CREWS ST/OT | ENGS FED | ENGS ST/OT | HELI FED | HELI ST/OT | AIRT FED | AIRT ST/OT | OVRHD FED | OVRHD ST/OT |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Alaska | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northwest | 30 | 8 | 22 | 35 | 11 | 18 | | | 318 | 207 |
| Northern California | 18 | 53 | 44 | 38 | 8 | 7 | | | 129 | 214 |
| Southern California | 58 | 26 | 98 | 15 | 32 | 9 | 8 | | 164 | 69 |
| Northern Rockies | | 1 | 9 | | 2 | | | | 25 | |
| Eastern Great Basin | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 1 | | | 14 | |
| Western Great Basin | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Southwest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rocky Mountain | 1 | | 12 | | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Eastern Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Area | 8 | | | | | | | | 240 | 25 |
| Total | 122 | 91 | 192 | 91 | 61 | 35 | 8 | 0 | 892 | 515 |

*** NATIONAL INTERAGENCY COORDINATION CENTER ***